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century or two apart. Unfortunately the records are incomplete and inexact. This condition of the lakes naturally leads to the problem of changes of climate, but Hedin says little about it except to remark that "it seems as though the climate in the present period is tending toward greater dryness." This agrees with his earlier conclusions, but in the interim he has been strongly of the other opinion.

The third interruption in the narrative deals with Lamaism and Catholicism, and has no special geographical bearing.

Perhaps the strongest impression left by the book is the remarkable contrast between the broad, undissected highlands of the great plateau and the tremendously dissected border region where the rivers break through the Himalayas and have cut enormous gorges. In reading this book, as in reading all the others by the same author, one cannot but admire Hedin's remarkable capacity for travel in difficult places and his power of vividly describing his experiences.

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON.

La Pluie en Chine durant une Période de Onze Années 1900-1910.

Par Louis Froc. Première partie: Les Observations. 1912. 62 pp. Diagrams. Observatoire de Zi-Ka-Wei, Appendice au *Bull. Météorol. de 1910*. Shanghai. 12 x 10.

In 1896, Supan gave us a very careful study of the rainfall of China. Since then, observations have been accumulating which throw further light on this subject, although, of course, stations are still few in number, and mostly near the coast. Father Louis Froc, S.J., Director of the Zi-Ka-Wei Observatory, whose excellent work on meteorology is well known, has now collected and summarized the available rainfall records for a homogeneous period of eleven years for thirty-four stations, and for some forty other stations with shorter and broken records. Not only are the annual and monthly means considered, but the number of rainy days, the amount of rainfall on a rainy day, etc. Curves showing the annual variation of rainfall and the seasonal means are also given. For those who are studying Chinese climate this publication will prove indispensable.

R. DEC. WARD.

Au Yunnan et dans le Massif du Kin-Ho (Fleuve d'Or.) Par A. F.

Legendre. xii and 433 pp. Map, ills. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1913. 8 x 5½.

This is the third volume of the reports of Dr. Legendre upon the results of his years of study of the life of the Chinese of the far west, the preceding volumes having dealt with Szechuan and Kien-chang and the lands of the Lolo. This later expedition met with the misfortune of the recent upheaval of the Middle Kingdom, for at Hwang Chuitang Dr. Legendre was attacked by revolutionaries and, with his companion, Dessirier, received many severe wounds. His escort took to its heels and the two Frenchmen owed their lives to the fact that the marauders preferred to lose no time in looting the caravan. The terrain covered in this close exploration lies between Yunnan Sen and Yatcheou, between 25° and 30° N., and never far away from the meridian of 100° E. Herein is embraced a considerable area of the agricultural valleys of the Tong Ho, the Ya Long and Ngan Ning, and the southerly bend of the Yang-tse-kiang near the point where it receives the waters of these two streams just below their confluence. Much of this is newly opened territory and none of it has received before such close study in topographical detail. The leader, as soon as his wounds permitted, succeeded in recovering no inconsiderable part of his collections and two of his record books of Yunnan; unfortunately the day books of the unknown country were not recovered and this report, so far as it deals with its most valuable material, has had to be written from memory.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Missionary Joys in Japan; or, Leaves from my Journal. By

Paget Wilkes. With an introduction by the Rev. B. F. Buxton. xvi and 321 pp. Ills. Morgan & Scott, Ltd., London, 1913. 7s. 6d. 9 x 6.

There is very little of Japan in this record of fifteen years spent in mission

service. Yet here we have a wealth of topical material of great interest and value. Each chapter, for example, is prefaced by a green sheet reproducing in Japanese script and in translation one of the Japanese formal poems; they have no pertinence to the author's text, their purpose is purely decorative, yet they are worth the space given them. Their classic poise of thought is in strange contrast with the English text which they accompany.

The Evolution of New Japan. By Joseph H. Longford. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. 166 pp. Map, ills., index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1913. 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

Professor Longford's little volume is of the primer type, much information compressed into a shilling's worth of room and all debatable points set forth in positive statement after the manner of such publication. It will serve excellently as the introduction which may guide the beginner toward more extended study of the island empire. The author has had years of consular experience in Nagasaki and therefore is in a position to speak with authority superior to that of many writers. We might wish that he had not gone somewhat out of his way, in recording the end of the Russian war, to note that the peace was signed at Portsmouth, "New Jersey, U. S. A."; probably every child in school knows that our Portsmouth was named after the English Portsmouth and that they are in New Hampshire and Hampshire respectively. Surely no American book could issue from the press of any American university with such a statement as that Portsmouth is in Yorkshire, England.

The Island Dependencies of Japan. An account of the islands that have passed under Japanese control since the Restoration, 1867-1912. A series of monographs, reprinted from the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*," with additions from native sources, translations and new information. By Charlotte M. Salwey. ix and 147 pp. Maps, ills. E. L. Morice, London, 1913. 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The author is an admirer of things Japanese, but in her theme we are not asked to discount her enthusiasms. It is when the culture of Japan is brought into contrast with European cultures that the difficulty of shrewd interpretation arises. In the present theme we find Japan brought into cultural contrast with peoples markedly inferior. Everything that Japan has done for its island dependencies has been a work for betterment, an amelioration of the conditions of the savage. With this foreknowledge we must welcome the praise which the author bestows upon this really great work in desert places, for we know that the praise is deserved beyond any cavil. In six chapters she deals somewhat exhaustively with Japan as the civilizing agent of her island dependencies, Formosa, the Riu-Kiu, the Bonins, the Kuriles, Sakhalin, and the Pescadores with minor islets. It is only recently that we passed under review a Japanese report on the control of the Formosa aborigines; the chapter in this book is of wider scope but it is simply confirmatory of the excellent effect which was produced by the official report upon its single theme. In her chapter upon southern Sakhalin, Mrs. Salwey suggests a topic which must in future attract much greater attention from geographers and ethnographers. In cementing its power upon this region, which appeals to the Japanese nation as essentially an integer in the island empire, the government has sent its geodesists into the north; and with settlement, which is now being stimulated in order to relieve the overcrowding in the northern islands, we may expect soon to have valuable reports from the scientific men of Japan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Village Life in Korea. By J. Robert Moose. 242 pp. Ills. Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn. \$1. 8 x $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The author gives us a valuable village record, the story of a race which has undergone for many centuries a singularly secluded development, wholly unreceptive toward any influence from outside and growing into a marked